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CIRCULATION FOR THE PAST WEEK.

prompt attention.

20,261
19,957
20,210
22,956
21,117
20,565
20,031
145,097
20,728

The Weather To-day. For the District of Columbia, fair: slight change in temperature; south winds, becoming westerly.

A LAST WORD ABOUT SUGAR

THE TIMES yesterday exposed the sophis tries of the ad valorem sugar argument to the best of its ability. Supplementing the argument of yesterday follows a statement of the essential considerations involved in the adoption of ad valorem or specific duty OR SUPER

The House conferees in the conference on the tariff bill have a responsibility on their shoulders that seldom rests on representatives of a free people. They should remember that the problem of a sugar duty is a plain business proposition, which is capable of exact demonstration. They should remember, too, that the intelligent citizenship of the country has not been befogged and deceived by the purposely complicated and intentionally bewildering statistics of tariff experts,

Lastly, the House conferees should remem ber that this common-sense citizenship will be in evidence at the ballot boxes in the fall.

L AS TO THE RENDEMENT OF REFINED FROM GIVEN QUANTITY OF RAWS.

There is perhaps no other point which has been purposely so obscured as this-mainly in two ways: (a) By misrepresentation of the actual character of the raw sugars involved, and (b) by the suppression of all reference to products other than standard granulatedthat is, "off" sugars, "seconds," syrups, etc.

(a). A 96 degree or other degree grade of raw sugar does not indicate that the total amount of valuable material is only the per cent, of the whole indicated by the numeral. In the case of cane sugars it means that the crystallizable sugar-sucrose-is a certain per cent. (represented by the degree number) of the total bulk-the remaining portion consisting largely of non-crystallizable sugars, which, however, are valuable-the percentage of actual waste in the great bulk of raw sugars being very small-from 1 per cent, down to 1/2 per cent, of their buik. In the case of beet sugars there is still another complication-the commercial degree number not ndicating the full sucrose strength, but a trade basis arrived at by certain discounts ing 92, 94, or even a greater percentage of sucrose, which, however, it is assumed there

is more or less difficulty in separating. (b). As to rendement, the question is not of ossibilities in any one direction but of comparative profit-no two experts agreeing, one insisting, for example, that his best results are obtained by so refining 96 degrees or higher grade cane sugars as to produce from each 100 pounds thereof 94 pounds, or more of standard granulated sugars, with a minimum amount of "seconds" and but tittle avrup, and that so lean as to necessitate its being "fortified" with glucose to make it usable. Another, while still using high grade sugars alone, may consider it more profitable to make not more than 90 or 92 pounds of granulated from 100 pounds of raw, turning out a larger additional amount of off-grade sugars and perhaps richer syrups than his neighbor, while still a third may believe in mixing different grades of sugar, and in making a still less portion of granulated and a greater proportion of off sugars and syrupsthe question, as already noted, being not one of possibilities, but of commercial profit, and this being dependent upon the comparative cheapness of the processes used, which in turn depends greatly upon the mechanical facilities enjoyed and the chemical experience availed of. In the great United States refineries, 94 per cent. of standard granulated is about the maximum profitable product of granulated from 100 pounds of 96 degrees raw, of which, however, there would still thus assessing at a widely differing rate for remain 5 pounds of comparatvely lean syrups — or a somewhat less quantity of syrups and a small amount of sugar, the worth of these 5 pounds of by-products being about that of between 214 and 3 pounds of granulated sugar. If as a matter of fact a cause, in the refiners' judgment, by leaving a little more of the sucrose with the by-produets these can be made enough more valuable to justify doing so. The result, confirmed by dependent inquiry in numerous sources, is that in the bandling of high grade raw sugars (96 degrees and above) the rendement is equivalent in value to granulated sugar to the amount of, say 97 per cent. of their total bulk, somewhat greater than their actual rating in sucrose; while with lower grade raw sugars, on account of the richness of the noncrystallizable portion, the rendement in gran- of our production and supply actually de ulated and other products is of still greater value in proportion to the degree strengththough it is generally assumed that their handling involves somewhat greater cost, so that except in very large refineries low grade sugars are not specially more profitable to work up than are those of higher grade.

The net result of all this is that a specific duty graded strictly according to polariscopic test would give the refiners a real advantage. but so infinitesimal one that it could no be urged as an objection to that method of ent, it being more nearly ideal than

As to best suggra, the great aim of refigers

is, first to buy them subject to such analysis discounts as shall fix their commerc far below that indicated by the actual sucrose contained, and then, by mixing them with other sugars or subjecting them to special treatment, to make available as much more ucrose than has been paid for as the refiner finds possible. Inquiry has discovered a number of people who think they have the secret. Each of them, however, keeps it to nimself, and is perfectly confident that his brother refiner, if he gets at an equally profitable result, does it in a different way,

II.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF AD VALOREM SCHED THE TO THE REFINERS.

An ad valorem tariff of 40 per cent., or otherwise has special advantages for American refiners, and special disadvantages to the United States Treasury and American con mers, not generally understood, and not in volved in a specific rate, graded according to the polariscopic test. These in especial are

1. Undervaluation. Ad valorem and specific duties have each their special disadvantagesan ad valorem duty is at its worse when it affects an article, the production or purchase of which is in the hands of a comparatively few people. In the case of sugar this disadvantage is ideally great-the purchasing combine of our refiners being practically managed by a single head, covering the whole of the world and handling one-half of the total amount of all sugars produced in the world that are exported from the place of their growth-and the opportunities for undervaluation by over-deduction of transport. packing, etc., charges between original purchase point and the United States, taken into onsideration with the fact that the Hawaiian and Cuban plantations are largely owned and more largely controlled by the magnates of the sugar trust, are simply boundless and utterly beyond control or limit by the Treasary. The result, therefore, in revenue, from an ad valorem duty will be to encourage such fraud as will decrease receipts far below those which would result from a properly arranged specific schedule.

2 Again the trust perfectly understands other people apparently do not-the peculiar opportunity afforded by an ad valorem duty as distinguished from a specific one of additional extortion from the American consumer without corresponding inducement to importation. For example, if we had a specific duty of 1 cent a pound on 100 degree sugar, graded downward according to polariscopic test the trust would be obliged to pay extra for its raw sugars so nearly the extra-amount that it could extort for its refined that it would practically derive no special advantage or disadvantage therefrom. And even if a special protection was given it of an extra ¼ cent per pound on refined sugars, the trust, having a special protection of 14 cent per pound, would ffer inducement to imports of foreign sugars by precisely the amount by which it put the price of refined sugars here more than 1/4 cent above the free trade importing price. kept the price of sugars 1/4 cent above the free trade import price, then there would be precisely 1/2 cent inducement offered to the foreign refiner. If it raised prices by a full 1/4 ent above this, the inducement to the foreign

But under an ad valorem duty the American refiner's opportunity is greatly increased. By any given increase which he makes in the price of refined sugar here under an advalorem duty he affords the foreign refiner an inducement equal only to a portion of the amount represented by such increase. For example if under a 40 per cent ad valorem system he raises prices 70 cents here it permits the foreign refiner to charge only 50 cents more for his sugar-our 40 per cent. tariff making a 50 cent addition to the foreign price equal to a 70 cent addition to the price at which foreign sugars can be sold here. The effect of an ad valorem duty therefore is to enable the American refiner to increase his price to American consumers without offering corresponding inducements to foreign refiners.

refiner would be increased precisely & cent.

ш. PAIRNESS OF A SPECIFIC SCREDULE.

There has been a surplus of whining by the trust's agents against a specific duty graded according to polariscopic test on the ground that it did not afford a precise ad valorem basis: whereas an examination of the imports for the last few years, on the basis of free trade in sugars which has enabled our refiners to buy just the kind they wanted, hi shown that such specific assessment would be almost ideally fair, from an ad valorem standpoint, and is rapidly becoming more nearly so on account of the at present petty and rapidly lessening proportion of low and odd grades of sugar used. Instead of being unfair, it is the most nearly fair of any of the great schedules-metal, textiles, or otherwise, the faults of which in this very regard are as beams compared with the mote that the tools of the trust are squealing about. Indeed the fact is that so far from an ad valorem tending to fairness in the case of sugars, these are the one case in which even if honestly assessed it would be most certainly and grossly unfair. For example, take Cuban, Hawaiian, and Javan sugars of the same grade and costing the same price delivered in bond at the port of New York. From the New York price for the Cuban sugar there will be deducted from W cent to W cent to arrive at the customs-house valuation; from the Javan sugars from 36 cent to 36 cent, and from the Hawaiian sugars from 36 cent to 36 cent, duty purposes sugars which at the port at which they are entered are worth precisely the same price as they lie on the decks side by side.

The matter of the world's sugar production and supply is so complicated and involves such important considerations of the effect as amount of granulated is produced, this is upon its items of other commerce, of local transport, of special conditions, of temporary circumstances which, materially affecting petty factors, have no influence upon the general situation, that it would probably be easy to substantiate any assertion, however ex-treme, that may during the last few months have been seriously urged by any party on either side of the sugar question by perfectly authentic and apparently conclusive original data. It is, however, only by the exclusion of temporary and petty factors and the consideration of those upon which the relations pend that any trustworthy conclusion can be reached.

> Election Case in the House, The House spent all of yesterday debating the Moore-Funston contested election case from the Second Kansas district. Mr. Funs ton, the Republican contestee, made a speech in his own behalf. The minority resolution declaring Moore, the contestant, not entitled and Funston, the contestee, entitled to the seat was defeated. Eight Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of Funston.
>
> Owing to the lateness of the hour the vote on the majority resolutions to seat Mr. Moore, the centestant, were postponed until to-day.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

History repeats itself most remarkably at times, and one of the most interesting intances of this fact is contained in a curious old letter, yellow with age, but easily decipherable because of its clear chirography, although written in 1732, which the clerk of the House, Mr. Kerr, exhibited to a group of Congressmen in the House lobby yesterday. It was a chronicling of how the sugar people had "held up" the British Parliament in that year and how their attempt to secure imnediate privileges resulted in making sugar free The very fact inspired in numerous open-mouthed Congressmen yesterday, who ad the letter, a belief that they might secure the same result again. The letter was sent to Mr. Kerr by a friend in Philadelphia, who

Mr. Rerr by a friend in Faliadespile, who prizes it as a great treasure.

It was dated in London, in the Rolls building, May 20, 1782, and was written by Frederick John Paris, a member of the House of Lords, to a Pennsylvania colonist. The events are so nearly similar to those that have happened in this tariff fight that the followhappened in this tariff fight that the following transcription is exceedingly amusing:

"The sugar bill," says Paris, "has, after being passed by the Commons against the votes and arguments of every merchant and trader in that house, been a second time laid aside by the House of Lords, and been attended with a most tedious, troublesome, and expensive opposition for about four menths. I have examined some, but not a quarter part of our witnesses at the bar of the House of Lords, but I should rail in doing Mr. Abram Taylor justice if I did not acquaint you that though very greatly obliged to, he gave not only evidence, but by far the best evidence that was given against the bill, both before the Commons and Lords, * **

"The Sugar Islanders are again disap-

"The Sugar Islanders are again disappointed and I hope will nevermore attempt to hurt the northern cotonies. If they do I shail again oppose them. The late bill was of such a nature and depended so long in Parliament that it drew the attention of the public in a most remarkable manner, and became thesubject of sill conversation."

The similarity of the experiences of i with those of the present time, especially 'most tedious, troublesome and e pensive position for about four months' ought of the experiences of 1732 carry a warning to the sugar trust and the unhappy results that followed this ancient bit of "sugar influence," may be repeated in

Senator Harris was about to take the cleva Senator Harris was about to take the certa-tor from the Senate gallery floor yesterday and as he did so, passed the open door of the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Ransom is chairman. "What's going on in there? A conference?"

"Man's going on in there? A conference," asked the Tennessee Senator with interest, of the messenger seated at the door, "Yes, Senator," was the reply, "it's a conference on the river and harbor bill," "Well," replied Senator Harris, with a

look, very amusing for a gentleman of nearly eighty years of age, "you go in and tell Ransom that if he cuts down our appro-priation I'll murder him." Then, with a quiet smile, he went to the Senate restaurant to eat hard-boiled eggs.

The House could not swallow the Russian The House could not swallow the Russian thistle scheme to take a cold million of dollars, and probably will not consent to that vicious piece of extravagance at all. The peculiar fact about this thistle scheme is that the weed is supposed to extend in a more or less scattered condition over something like 70,000 square miles, or 44,800,000 acres, This allows 2% cents an acre to cut it down and kill it, which nobody supposes can be done. Therefore, the inadequacy of the ap-propriation would make it absurd enough.

even if it were legitimate.

"The next thing," said a disgusted member of Congress yesterday, "will be a bill to kill potato bugs, or the mosquitoes off our salt marshes."

Senator Morgan said yesterday that he hoped now to get the Chinese treaty up within a week and that there were no de-velopments in the tangle between China and Japan which would prevent action on it at

When Mr. Springer was campaigning in the House for additional signatures to his caucus call yesterday he ran across Tom Johnson, of Ohio, in the lobby. Mr. Johnson saw Mr. Springer coming and took the aggressive in an instant. "Why didn't you bring that old paper of yours up to me to sign. Springer," he said, coming forward as if to meet the Illinois member. Then he added as he shook hands and walked by: "I suppose it was because you knew I wouldn't sign the darned thing." Then as a smile came over the face of the Ohioan he sent this parting thrust: "I suppose you are satisfied now ing thrust: "I suppose you are satisfied now you've got your 135 per cent. ad valorom or barbed wire, or whatever it is, and want us all to surrender in a hurry, ch?"

When the printing house amendment to the sundry civil bill was up yesterday, providing for the appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase of the Mahone lot, Senator Quay was active in his lobbying for the bill. He moved from Senator to Senator and from cloakroom to cloakroom. A few words here, a story there, did their work, and nobody who had

Speaking of Mr. Quay, he and Mr. Vest are the Speaking of Mr. Quay, he and Mr. Vest are the closest of ifriends for men in hostile camps and a scheme of one usually gets the support of the other by a system of comity which prevails in higher politics. Both are good story-teliers and have a quiet droll way of putting things that carries a point with little difficulty. Mr. Quay's "little amendments" and "brief remarks" are a by-word now on the Democratic side, but the Pennsylvania Senator knows how to use them in a way to get what he wants. If succeeding makes success, Mr. Quay fills the programme nicely.

"There is nothing like the extremities to which people will go to secure a post-office appointment or to retain it when they are afraid of losing it, "said Representative Fielder yesterday, speaking of a postmastership fight in his district which has caused him a good deal of trouble, "but I think it has failen to my lot to run across one of the most amusing cases of the kind on record. There is a small post-office in my district at present held by a woman—the whow of the former postmaster. The report comes to me that she has already married a second time and is keeping it dark, hoping, first, to keep the postmastership, but if that tails to have a young man who is her prospective son-in-law appointed in her place, and then get him to appoint her reputed second husband an assistant to this young man, "There is nothing like the extremitles ond husband an assistant to this young man who is his prospective stepson-in-law. It is the merriest matrimonial tangle of the kind l have run across in my Congressional career and I think quite beats the record as a scheme for keeping the revenues of that post-office in the lady's family."

Crank Calls on Cleveland. The White House was visited by a crank vesterday, who wanted to discuss "matters of mportance" with the President. The man gave his name and address as Thomas Cadogan, Lynn House, Pennsylvania avenue. He was very much excited, and claimed that some one wanted to put him under ground, and he wanted to tell Mr. Cleveland about it A patrol wagon was sent for, and the taken to the Third precinct station, some nonsensicel papers were found up him. Cadogan had visited the White Hou before on several occasions, but until yester-day was very mild-mannered and left as soon as requested by the doorkeepers.

Spring Garden Site Selected. retary Carlisle has accepted the Sixsenth and Spring Garden streets site as the ocation for the new Philadelphia mint building. The consideration agreed on is \$305,000,

The Marine Band will play the following programme at the barracks this afternoon: 3. Cornes selo, "Love's Di By Mr. H. Wi 4. Selection, "Tabaska"... 5. Walts. "Jolly Giris"... 6. Mediey, "The Metropol 7. Patrol, "Coray's Indust 8. "Hall. Columbia"

SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS

Just how it came about is not true, but th plans of five young women of Huntington N. Y., have crystallized into definite shape N. Y., have crystallized into dennite snape, and they are now "camping out" at Glenwood, Long Island. These were New York girls of fashion and beauty. No doubt they have set the pace for our Washington girls to follow. There is an element of "roughing it" about this idea, but I heard some of our girls discussing the practicability of putting up a tent at Glen Echo, and indulging in camp fires and hammocks, mountain air and other country delights.

Secretary Hoke Smith, while visiting his amily at Strasburg, Va., last week indulged a country walks, fishing, and romps with the shildren. Probably his admiration for what is beautiful in nature led him to gather some beautiful red pomegranate bell-shaped flowis beautiful in nature sed him to gather some beautiful red pomegranate bell-shaped flow-ers which grow on the poison-oak vine. Vis-itors at the department yesterday found him at his desk, but much annoyed with this poison oak, which has broken out on his face and caused alight indisposition.

Miss Helen Curtis, of New York city, is Miss Reien Curtis, or New 10rk city, at No. 1120 Sixteenth street. Miss Curtis is an artist of recognized talent. The work in which she has won greatest recognition is water color portraits. In the artistic surroundings of Washington Miss Curtis finds many suggestive subjects for her brush.

Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan will leave town in a few days for a visit to her son, John A. Logan, jr., in New London. Afterward she will visit friends at Newport, and in October sail for Europe to consult with the scaliptor, Simmons, about the details of the statue of

In about a fortnight Sir Julian Pauncefote hopes to join the diplomatic contingent at New London, which temporarily is quite a foreign colony, attaches of the Italian, Russian, and British legations having been established there for a month past. Mr. John Gorman Ford, attache of the embassy, will accompany the British ambassador.

Society at New London is all agog over the approaching yachting season. Extensive preparations are being made for the series of brilliant events which are to take place. The vacht squadron will rendezvous at this point August 8 and races are to be made to New York city and other points.

Mrs Cornelius Gardiner left vesterday to Mrs. Cornellus Gardiner len yesterday to spend the month of August on the Maine coast. Mrs. Gardiner is known in the liter-ary field as Ruth Kimball. Mr. Gardiner is he popular Washington correspondent of the Chicago Evening Post.

Newport society was quite astir over the ap-pearance of Baroness Seilliere on her bicycle in a French zouave costume. Her costume is described as the prettiest and most "chie." Baroness Seilliere goes in for bicycling for ex-

Mr. U. S. Dunbar, the artist, left yesterday for an extended trip West. His objective point is St. Paul, where he will execute the busts of several prominent men. He also has several orders for work in Minneapolis.

Mr. William Edward Goshen, secretary of the English embassy, who arrived in the city from New London in order to look after business matters at the legation, will return to New London in a few days. Mr. O. W. Goodwin and Mr. George Depu

of Washington, are spending the summer at Langdon, as guests of Mr. F. H. Tompkins, journal clerk of the House of Representa-

Washingtonians registered in Paris are Mr. F. Wheeler and family, Mr. and Mrs. Allison Nailor, Mrs. Boyd, Campbell Carrington, J. Waggawan, and Mr. and Mrs. James Green. From letters recently received by friends of

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Mann it is learned that they are now in Holland, where Mr. Mann is making sketches for his next year's work. Mrs. Theodore L. Cole and son and her

mother, Mrs. Dewey, will leave Monday to spend the remainder of the summer at Man omet Point, on the New England coast. Miss Newcomb, daughter of Prof. Simon

Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, has re-turned to the city after a stay of several weeks in the mountains of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burdette, Miss Alice Burdette, and Mr. Horace H. Burdette have gone to the Blue Mountain House Marviand

Mrs. S. F. M. Syme and her daughter May, of Capitol Hill, will leave to-morrow for Lew-isburg, W. Va., to be absent about six weeks.

The Misses Rogers and Miss Carrie O. Smith, and Mr. J. E. Rogers, jr., are stopping at Congress Hall Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs, John W. Slater and daughter, accom-panied by Miss Ida Pywell and Miss Nina Brown, have gone to Round Hill, Va. Among the latest arrivals at Buena Vist Springs are Mr. and Mrs. John A. Golds-borough, child, and maid.

Ex-Vice President Morton has been very Ill

Mrs. Thomas E. Jacobs, of Capitol Hill, will spend the month of August with her brother n Cieveland, Ohio.

The Misses Faucett, of Alexandria, are spending the summer with Mrs. Wallace, of Tarrytown, N. Y. Dr. Egbert A. Clarke will leave Thursday

for a two months' trip to Toronto and Musicoha, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thomburg are visiting

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lounsbury at Falls Church. M. Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian minister, is in New York for a few days.

Baron H. von Flotow, of the German em bassy, is in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lane are spending ral weeks at Cape May.

Dr. Todd, of Washington, is now in Paris Rev. Dr. Hamlin has gone to New York.

Marriage Licenses. Marriage licenses were granted yesterday ollows: Norman White and Annie William follows: Norman White and Annie Williams, both of Prince George's county, Md. Charies F. Juergenes. of this city, and Lottie Sebek, of Dubuque, Iowa. John R. Crowley and Emma A. Phillips. John L. Dorsey and Sophy Boston, John William Howard and Fannie J. Madison. Walter Carter, of Vienna, Va., and Sallie Thomas, of Amherst county, Va. George Bader, of Philadelphis, Pa., and Catherine A. Barry, of this city. Joseph Waddy, of Baltimore, and Fannie Curtis, of this city. James McFarland and Florence Church, both of Alexandria, Va.

Treasury Expenses and Receipts.
A comparative statement of the receipts expenditures of the United States, issued by he Treasury Department yesterday, shows the total receipts during July to have been \$34,809,339, and the expenditures \$36,648,582, a [deficit for the month of \$1,839,243. The receipts for customs aggregated \$8,427,338 from internal revenue \$25,200,487, and miscellaneous \$1,181,513. The expenditures for pensions amounted to nearly \$13,000,000.

Minneapolis' Keel Dented ent to have the Minneapolis docked and ex amined after grounding on her trial trip and before accepting her. It was found that the ship had received a dent in her keel two feet long and about three inches deep and that the central propeller was somewhat roughened. The contractors will at once make the neces-sary repairs. These will not be very ex-

Senator Voorhees Much Better. Senator Voorhees was better last night than he has been at any time aince he wa taken ill more than a week ago. It was stated at his house that he had improved so rapidly that his physician only called once to see him yesterday.

CHARITY COINED INTO CASH

Piremen's Concert at the Academy Great Success.

PROCEEDS WILL EXCEED \$1,000

Attendance Much Larger Than Was Ex-

Music last night proved to be as great a suc ess as was noticipated, both from an artistic and financial standpoint. The handsome srowded in some parts, yet the atmospher was not uncomfortably hot.

was expected by those who had the manage ment of the affair when the heated seaso was considered.

Prof. Fanciulli and the Marine Band n their happiest mood, and crowned them selves with glory in several of the pieces notably the "Night Alarm," a new composition descriptive of the life of a fireman, performed last night for the first time, and the "Salvation Army Patrol," immortalized by the late Patsy Gilmore and his Twenty-second New York Regiment Band.

Among the soloists who received the spec Among the soloists who received the special plaudits of the large audience were Miss Dorothy Byrde Rogers, Miss Mary Helen Howe, and Mrs. John Seagur. The first number on the programme was "The Evening Star March," composed by Prof. Fanciulii, which was rendered by the United States Marine Band, and was followed by the overture to "William Tell," which was played with all the artistic finish of a well-trained orchestra, Mr. Homer Lind, who was announced to appear was unable to do so on account of sickness. He has but recently returned from abroad and his physician forbade him to leave his room. The Marine Band then rendered a selection of airs from the opera "Tabaseo."

GREETED WITH APPLAUSE. The duet "Pronta lo Son" from "Don Pasquale" by Rosini, which was sung by Mrs. John Seagur and Signor Mariano Maina, was rendered in true brilliant style, and with great dramatic power and expression. The duet was greeted with tremendous applause, and an

shcore was given.

The Merine Band then performed a medley entitled "The Metropolis by Night," which is a fantasia of airs grave and gay, such as are eard on the streets of the metropolis between heard on the streets of the metropolis between 10 o'clock at night and the small hours of the morning. Mr. T. Williams-Pearman, who possesses a rich barlione voice, sang "The Tollers" by Fleeolomini, in a most acceptable manner, and was loudly applauded. "The Night Alarm" was the next piece on the pro rranme. As a matter of precaution, Dr Franklin T. Howe was requested by Professo fancialli to announce to the audience the na

Alarm" was a musical composition descriptive of a fireman's life. He told the audience that if they heard a fire alarm, and the clanging of the bells of a fire engine and the trampling of the horses' hoofs as they galloped to the fire, not to feel alarmed as "there is no fire here." not to seel alarmed as "there is no fire here." The piece began with some lively music such as is heard around a fire engine house in the early hours of the night. This became subdued into music descriptive of peaceful slumber, broken by the immense gong in the fire station ringing out an alarm. The horses are heard springing up from their beds and trotting to their places in the shafts of the engine. The men scramble out of bed and rush down to their places.

pinces. licking of the barness being fastened The clicking of the harness being fastened is heard, and then the galloping of the horses and clanging of the beil as they rush to the fire. The getting up of steam, the shouts of the Bremen, the engine's whistles for more coal, all the confusion and excitement of a great fire, such as that at which the three men who lost their lives, and for whose families' benefit the concert was being given, were deeriped by the music. A second alarm was sent out in the music, the imaginary fire was finally got under control, and the firemen re-turned to their engine house singing popular airs. According to the music, the brave fellows had evidently done their work well, and the fire was not attended by any loss of life. The piece was tremendously applauded and an excore was demanded.

HAPPY IN HIS SELECTION. Fanciulli was happy in his selection for a response to the encore. His band rendered the "Salvation Army Patrol," which quieted the excitement out of the audience and re-

the excitement out of the audience and restored tranquillity.

The rendering of the duet "Quanto Amoure" (Donnizetti), by Miss Mary Heien Howe and Signor Maina was received with denfening applause. The artists responded to a vociferous encore by repeating the last part of the duet. "A Comic Tatoo," introducing "As Long as the World Goes 'Round," "Sweet Marie," and many other popular melodies, was given by the band, after which Miss Dorothy Berde Rogers sang a grand aria from "Der Freischutz," by Von Weber, in in such a manner as to evoke a round of applause.

round of applause.

She possesses a most wonderful range of voice, being able to take some of the deepest contraito, as well as the highest soprano notes. In response to an encore, Miss Hogers sang the old Scotch balad, "I will marry my sang the old scotch balas, "I will marry my own love." She bowed her acknowledgements to repeated calls, but the audience would take no denial. She then sang, "I know a pretty girl, but I won't tell who," accompanying herself. She was the recipient of a large

bunch of roses.

The band then rendered the "Coxey Army The band then rendered the "Coxey Army Patrol," which created great amusement. Au unique feature is that toward the end of the first part, when the members of the band begin to straggle off the stage one by one until the conductor is left aione. He stands patiently, and after awhile they begin to straggle back again playing "Annie Laurie." The situation is so mirth provoking that an encore was de-

manded.

Altogether the concert was a great success, and the audience was immensely pleased.

Tickets and money amounting to \$839.25 were taken in at the box office, and Manager Harry Rapley said he had no doubt the pro-ceeds would exceed \$1,000. Mr. Rapley gare the theater and all the attendants, in the way of ushers, light, fans, and all help free of

Surgeon J. A. Hawke has been transferre from the Independence to the Charleston and urgeon J. B. Parker from the Charleston to the Independence; Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. McCormiek, from the Charleston to the Monterey; Assistant Surgeon R. G. Broderick, from the Mare Island Navai Hospital to the Charleston; Assistant Surgeon J. S. Hope, from the Charleston to the Mare Island Navai Hospital; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold, from the Monterey to the Charleston; Capt. H. B. Robson, to appear before a medical board at Boston; Lieuts. W. F. Fulham, C. A. Gove, and J. M. Bowyer, to torpedo instruction at Newport; Ensigns Powers Lymington and C. L. Hussey, to the Atlanta; Commodore R. W. Mesde, detached from duty as president of the examining board and ordered to command the North Atlantic station, hoisting his flag on the New York, with rank of rear admiral. A. M. McCormick, from the Charleston to the rank of rear admiral

Stanton Retires—Erben Goes Up.
The President yesterday approved the ap-lication for retirement of Admiral Stanton to take effect July 30. This results in the manding the European station, to be real admiral, and the assignment of Commodor Richard Meede to the command of the North Atlantic station, vacated by Admiral Stanton's recipement.

KYLE SUSPECTS PAVORITISM.

Discrimination in Conditions Impose Upon Railroads and Star Routes

in Carrying Out Contracts. Senator Kyle is about to bring before the Senate the subject of contracts for carrying the mails made by the Post-Office Depart ment with large railroad corporations, and to compare the lenient stipulations of these with the rigid requirements put upon contractor on star routes.

The matter has been brought to the attention of Senator Kyle by a correspondence

tiendance Much Larger Than Was Expected—Marine Band in Its Happiest Mood—The Admirable Singing of the Solosists Was Received With Great Applause, ists Was Received With Great Applause, The charity concert at the Academy of fusic last night proved to be as great a success as was anticipated, both from an artistic and financial standpoint. The handsome undiforium of the Academy was well filled, rowded in some parts, yet the atmosphere was not uncomfortably hot.

Several of the boxes were occupied and the attendance was altogether much larger than was expected by those who had the manage-Senator Ryle to call the attention of the Post master General to the defective service an ascertain if the company could not be com pelled to furnish the regular daily service and whether a contract to that effect did not exist Senator Kyle accordingly referred the mat-ter to the Postmaster General with a request that the department take action in the matter and, if possible, secure for the citizens of Ipswich and Aberdeen and other places in South Dakota the regular daily mail service. To this communication Senator Kyle received the following reals:

To this communication sentior hyle received the following reply:

"Siz—Replying to your letter of the 23d instant addressed to the honorable Postmater General relative to the reduction of train service by the Chicago, Mitwaukee and St. Paul rallway, of which the citizens of Ipswich, S. D., complain, you are informed that the department has no control over the train scheduler. ules of Railway companies further than mak-ing deductions from the compensation when the service falls below the required frequency, and can utilize for mail purposes only such

trains as the company runs,
"Very respectfully, G.
"Acting Second Assistant Pos G. F. STONE.

"Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General."

"This means," said Senator Kyle, "that if it suits a railroad better not to carry the mails, after having contracted to do so, the company can refuse with inpunity. It is only another instance of the concessions and deference paid to capital and wealthy corporations. A contract made with a star route earrier, is binding upon him to carry the mails the required number of times, even though the quired number of times, even though the snow be twenty feet deep over his route. There is something wrong with the contracts that leaves citizens entirely at the mercy of the ratiroad corporations for their mail serv-

Senator Kyle purposes ventilating the one-sided nature of these contracts in the Senate at an early date.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

ommissioner Miller's Preliminary Report

on the Operations of His Bureau, Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in a prel minary report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of his bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30 1894 states that the total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the year were \$147,168,442, as against \$161,004,989 for

the fiscal year 1883, a decrease of \$13,836,547.

It is estimated that the expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, will be \$4,079,556. The several items of receipts during the past year are given as follows: Spirits, \$85,259,546, decrease for the year, \$9,460,714; tobacco, \$28,617,898, decrease, \$3,271,813; formented liquors, \$31,-414,493, decrease, \$1,134,489; oleomargarine, \$1,723,479, increase, \$52,836; banks and bankers, \$2,26; miscellaneous, \$153,021, decrease, \$2,23,69. The withdrawals for consumption during

the fiscal year are given as follows. Spirits other than whisky, 1,430,553 gallons; whisky, 87,348,854 gallons; fermented liquors, 334,783 barrels; cipars, cheroots, and ciparettes (number), 7,250,700,563, snuff, 11,627,002 pounds; tobacco, chewing and smoking, 235,-451,805 pounds; oleomargarine, 66,427,900

pounds.

The report shows that the number of licenses issued to producers of sugar under the sugar bounty law was 6,349. The extension of executing that law amounted to penses of executing that law amounted to \$127,882 and the bounty paid amounted to \$12,090,899. Of this sum \$11,114,270 was paid foursinna; 2532,174 was part of beet sugar, of which \$655,768 went to California; \$17,312 was peid on sorgium sugar, all of which went to Kansas makers, and \$116,121 was paid on maple sugar, of which \$68,267 went to Vermont makers \$25,401 to New York nt makers \$25,401 to New York. 88,000 to Pennsylvania, and 86,153 to Ohio

CONGRESS ASKED TO RESIGN.

Senator Hoar Ironically Comments Upon

Petition from Socialist Swift. Among the petitions presented to the Senate yesterday was one from Morrison L. Swift, of Boston, who recently made himself notorious by his actions and words on the steps of the Boston courthouse, calling on

Congress to resign.

Senator Hoar made a brief and ironical speech upon it, in which he said:
"This gentleman and the persons who join with him in his petition, seem to be abso-lutely unconscious of the existence of a body

lutely unconscious of the existence of a body of men called the American people. "They send in their petitions," he contin-ued, "and make their demands on us as if a ued, "and make their demands on us as if a dozen, a hundred, or a thousand men had only to get together on the common somewhere, and after ten minutes' turbulent discussion propose something which is to take the place of the Constitution at once. The petition called for the immediate resignation of Senators and Representatives and the signers not only demanded it but they had even fixed the time for it.

"You," he said, addressing the Vice President, "are going to resign the honorable office you hold on the 4th of March, 1897, and you will do it without any further demand being

will do it without any further demand be made. You may be promoted to one more honorable, or you may be continued for an-other term in this one, or you may be retired to private life."

The regular monthly statement of the pub-lic debt, issued yesterday by the Treasury De-partment shows that the aggregate of the partment, shows that the aggregate of public debt on July 31 last was \$1,633,806,240. public debt on July 31 last was \$1,633,806,240, as against \$1,632,253,536 on June 30 last. This apparent increase of \$1,552,604 in the public debt is owing to the increase in the issue of certificates and Treasury notes, which, however, are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. Aside from this item the statement shows a net decrease in the public debt of \$63,905. On July 31 last the interest bearing debt amounted to \$635,042,590, an increase for the month of \$700. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity amounted to \$1,840,850, a decrease of \$10,330. The debt bearing no interest was \$379,950,470, a decrease of \$54,215.

Naval Graduates Stand High. A letter received at the Navy Departme esterday shows that the Annapolis graduntes are maintaining the high reputation they have so long enjoyed in foreign technical schools. Assistant Naval Constructors H. G. Gilmore and H. G. Smith bave passed No. 1 and No. 3 respectively, in the examinations at the Greenwich (England) School of Naval Architecture, where they have completed the

Eastern Railroad Association. The Eastern Railroad Association will hold its regular fall meeting on August 17 at Newport, R. I. The principal business will be discussing opinions of the association's gen-eral consul, Mr. Robert W. Fisher, on a num-ber of patent cases now pending in the courts.

Going away on your vacations. The Times will go with you to any address, younge prepaid, for \$5 cents a month action of property.

OLD GLORY ONLY WILL WAVE

No Other Plag Will Ploat Above the Labor Day Parade.

VOTE OF PATRIOTIC DELEGATES

Elaborate Programme Arranged-Route of the Procession-The Bricklayers' Union Will Have the Post of Honor-M. F. Hobbs Elected Chief Marshal.

Representatives of thirty-eight of the labor organizations of the District held a meeting iast night at Bricklayers' Hall, corner venthand L streets northwest, to further consider the programme for the observance of Labor Day.

M. J. Carty presided and O. S. Monts officiated at the secretary's desk. Theodore Perry, of Carpenters' Union, No. 190, was elected assistant secretary pro tem. Dele-gates from Cigarmakers' Union, Housepainters' Assembly, Stonemasons' Union, No. 2, Tailors' Assembly, Pressmen's Union, No. 1, and Tailors' National Union presented cre-

conference.

The report made by the committee appointed at a previous meeting to select a route for the Labor Day procession, was excepted to by a number of delegates, who suggested various changes. It was finally decided to submit thewhole matter to the conference.

The following was agreed upon after considerable debate:

"The procession shall form on Louisiana."

siderable debate:
"The procession shall form on Louisiana avenue, in front of city hall, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Labor Day, and move down Indiana avenue to First street, thence to Pennsylvania avenue to Thirty-second street."

NONE BUT THE AMERICAN FLAG. By a vote of the conference, none but the American flag will be permitted in line. The delegates assumed the patriotic position that the workingmen have a peculiar right to

the workingmen have a peculiar right to claim "Old Glory" as their own. When it is in danger they defend it, and in time of peace they cherish and revere it.

District Assembly, No. 68, Knights of Labor, and the Federation of Labor have decided not to take part as organizations in the parade, but will be represented in line by the District officers.

The Plasterers' Assembly and the Horseshoers' Union will each be headed by a section of the Marine Band; the Bricklayers' Union has employed the Fourth Artillery band, and the Typographical Union will march to the music of the K. of P. band. No other arrangements for music had been concluded last night, but it is understood that the musical aggregation will have considerthe musical aggregation will have considerable additions made to it within the coming

week.

Having been the originators of the present movement for a celebration the Bricklayers' Union will be given the post of honor in line.

There were four nominations made for the office of chief marshal, viz.: M. F. Hobbs, George Smil., Milford Spohn, and William McCabe. Mr. Hobbs received the requisite majority and was declared elected.

A communication was read from Joseph K. Potter, editor of the Labor Advocate, in which he proposed to furnish for gratuitous distri-

Potter, editor of the Labor Advocate, in which he proposed to furnish for gratuitous distribution during the parade 10,000 copies of his paper, containing a brief history of Congressional legislation effected by the active and persistent efforts of the labor organizations of the District, notably the declaration of Labor Day as a holiday, the national eightenour law, and the free text-book system in the District.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF PRINTING. The printer boys will have a printing press in line, and the eccentric engineers will supply the steam with which to operate it, while Editor Potter will furnish copies of the Ad-vocate, with two pages blank and ready for the feeder. This combination will thus sup-ply a novel feature in the public exhibition of practical printing.

ply a novel feature in the public exhibition of practical printing.

There will be an address prepared by the labor men and gratuitously distributed along the route, calling the attention of the resi-dents of the District to the aims and purposes

of labor organizations.

An invitation to participate in the parade and other exercises of the day was extended to the Washington association of carvers, an organization hitherto inadvertently overlooked. From the reports received through the throughout the District, it is evident that a union picnic on an extensive scale will suc-ceed the parade. Many, if not all, of the

unions will be represented. CAMDEN MAY BE BLAMED.

Senate Sugar Trust Committee Will Make Two Reports.

The Senate sugar trust investigating committee was in session vesterday considering the final report soon to be made by the com-There is no longer any doubt that the Dem-

There is no longer any doubt that the Democratic members of the committee and the Republican members will present a disagreement on the main features developed by the inquiry, and that there will be two reports, showing the political shadings of the two parties represented by the Senators.

There are some features, however, upon which all the members of the committee will agree, and it is understood that the part which Senator Camden has played in the inquiry is one of the points on which the Democrats and Republicans agree.

On this point the testimony will be cited, and the facts as they appear commented upon in a manner which will not, it is stated, relieve the West Virginiu Senator from blame.

Personal Mention. Civil Service Commissioner Lyman and his family are at Cape May for the remainder

of the summer. Mr. D. G. Stewart, of the Eastern Railroad Association, left this morning for a week's trip to Atlantic City.

Mr. A. T. Stewart and family, of Capitol Hill, will leave this morning for Ocean Grove, N. J., to be absent a month. Col. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor and Superintendent of the Cenaus, left here yesterday to commence a series of lec-tures at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Mr. E. G. Gore, of No. 1100 Ninth street northwest, is about to remove to the Indian Territory, where he will become connected with a large Indian supply house.

with a large Indian supply house.

Rev. H. W. Ennis, pastor of Western Presbyterian Church, H street between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, who has been seriously ill for some time at his residence, No. 2021 H street northwest, is convalescing. Mr. Ennis was one of the delegates to the recent Christian Endeavor convention at Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked so hard to get the '96 convention for Washington that his health became seriously impaired, and ever since his return he has been so sick as to cause considerable anviety to his friends.

e anxiety to his friends. Mr. Percy S. Foster, general manager of the Washington Building Trust Company, leaves to-morrow for Providence, R. I., where the headquarters of the company will in future be located. Mr. Foster has not yet defuture se located. Mr. Foster has not yet de-cided whether or not he will make Providence his luture home, for though the company has offered him very flattering inducements to re-main with them a strong pressure is being made by his friends here to persuade him to have Washington for his place of residence, Mr. Foster- has also received an offer of a fine position with an influential company id fine position with an it. this city and may accept,

Local Brevities. Justice Bradley vesterday took charge of the court business at the city hall relieving

Justice Hagner. The latter will leave the city shortly for a few weeks vacation.

H. Prescott Gatley, clerk of Equity Co.
No. 2, leaves to-day for Boston. He will
by way of water and will spend a conside
ble part of his thirty days' save at
"Hub."